Jacob Biddle 11nov69

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 7.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... S. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17se1y

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES. &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69..

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

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$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

THE London *Telegraph* discourses of the drinking habits of ladies, and asks if every body of good position does not know ladies that drink more than is good for them. They are not inebriated, but they have swallowed the amount of stimulant necessary to bring them up to their best society mark. Physicians, it says, will corroborate the statement.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, whom the President has appointed Superintendent of the Census, is a native of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and a son of the Hon. Amasa Walker. He enlisted early in the war in the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, and was soon after commissioned as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General. He served on the staff of General Couch, General Hancock, and other commanders, and left the army near the close of the war with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Brigadier General by brevet. He is now Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and his services in that position have been valuable.

WORK FOR THE SON OF A PRINCE.—Prince Napoleon gives his son a Spartan education. The boy is sent as a day boarder at a small school. By order of the Prince, the boy is called "Victor," simply, except he behaves extraordinary well, when he may be called "Napoleon Victor," as a reward. His work is from eight in the morning to six in the evening. At first dry bread was prescribed by the Prince as luncheon, but marmalade was added when it appeared that all other little fellows had a little sauce with their bread. Much of the success of the royal families of Europe is due to good physical training in early youth. What is to be expected from an over-dressed, petted noodle, beyond the cultivation of a weak moustache?

IN the Missouri Legislature, the other day, the bill to regulate the compensation of teachers was amended in the lower House so as to give females the same pay as males where equally qualified and performing like duties. And why not? This is a matter of women's rights upon which a great deal of reform is needed throughout this country, and needed in Pennsylvania as much as anywhere else. It is a matter, too, upon which for the present our women's rights agitators may more profitably employ their time than in traveling conventions on woman suffrage. If our woman's rights women could only be made to understand that the Pyramids of Egypt were built stone by stone they would learn that all great reforms are not accomplished in a single jump, but are reached piece by piece.

A REPORT comes to us from Mexico that will be interesting to several titled personages in Europe. It is stated on good authority that the crown jewels of Spain, which have been missing for some time, are in pawn at the national *Monte de Peidad* in the city of Mexico. These precious articles are not to be seen by ordinary visitors to that establishment; but the story is that they were shown to Mr. Seward and one or two members of his party. They include the jewels that were pawned by Isabella—not the Isabella of the Period, but the other—to fit out Columbus on his voyage to discover America. A portion, if not all the jewels that have been added to the Spanish crown since that time are with them, and the entire lot has been pledged as collateral for a loan to somebody. The amount of the loan and the name of the party who negotiated it are not given, but could probably be ascertained by application to the proper authorities of the Mexican capital.

BEECHER DEFENDS HIMSELF.—Mr. Beecher, in a recent review of his twenty three years' ministry at Plymouth Church, defended himself against the charge of being a sensational preacher, saying that he had always tried to set forth the Gospel in its purity. He added: "A most interesting fact came to my knowledge a day or two ago. A Roman priest, who had been converted to Protestantism, told me that in Rome he went into a bookstore, where he found a book made up largely of my sermons, translated into Italian, and addressed to the faithful of the Romish Church, as "aids to devotion." It would not do to know who the author was. Leaving out the name, it was considered good enough preaching for even the old Church of Rome. I am satisfied to have my name thus unknown. It is testimony of the catholicity and universality of the spirit of Christ, when you take away the names and the boundaries of prejudice, and shows that which is good Gospel here is good Gospel everywhere, even under the pontifical tiara."

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter just received, says: There is now hovering over Europe an immense cloud of revolution, which gains in size daily, extending over manufactures, the labor of the working classes, politics, and religion. The social order of Europe, shaken to its foundation, is cracking on all sides, and in all countries. Is this a passing cloud, resulting only in a few flashes of lightning and a slight fall of rain? Or is it one of those great social hurricanes let loose by the new conditions of our time, by improved locomotion, and more widely diffused instruction, which will change the face of Europe in order that it may be reconstructed in some other fashion? I do not know, but certainly the cloud is over us, and all who are not fools see and feel it as one sees and feels the storm in the heavy days of spring. We, at Paris, are plunged in politics. We laugh and jest as we always do, but the balls, private parties, and theaters even, suffer by this general trouble. The reunions at the court are suspended. The Empress has nervous attacks, and dreams of Marie Antoinette, the scaffold, and all that a woman can fancy, who sees that she is far from being the idol of a nation, although, poor woman, she can be reproached only for her folly in trying to become a politician. Prince Napoleon found this movement very useful and very good, so long as he sought reform. But now it is seeking to get rid of all the Bonapartes, and especially of him, because he is feared the most. He finds this deplorable, and says openly that an end must be made of the fifteen or twenty thousand people who trouble France. If only that number wanted the republic and his departure the thing would be easy, but, unluckily, he is mistaken in his figures. He should have said fifteen or twenty millions.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON'S TEMPTAION.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

There are many days in winter when the air is very soft and balmy, as the early days of summer, when glad maiden May seems to blow warm breath in the grim face of February, until the rough old warrior laughs again.

It was one morning like this that the morning sunshine was streaming over a high rock that frowns far above the Wisahikon.

A high rock, attainable only by a long and winding path, fenced in by the trunks of giant pines, whose boughs in the coldest day of winter form a canopy overhead.

And near this nook—the chamber in the forest, for it was nothing else—sat an old man, separated from it by the trunks of the pines, whose boughs concealed his form.

That old man had come here alone to think of his two sons now freezing at Valley Forge; for, though the father was a tory, his two sons were continentals. He was a well meaning man, but some half crazy idea about the divine right of George III, lurked in his brain, and kept him back from the camp of Washington.

And now, on this bright morning in February, he had come here to think the matter over.

While he was pondering this deep matter over, he heard the tramp of a horse not far off, and looking between the trunks of the pines, he saw a man dismount and advance into the quiet nooks of the moss covered rocks.

Leaving this aged man to look upon the intruder himself, let us look upon him with our own eyes.

As he comes through those thick boughs we behold a man over six feet, with his manly form enveloped in a course grey overcoat; a chapeau on his bold forehead—and beneath the coat you may see the military boots and also the end of a scabbard.

And who is this man of kingly presence, who comes here alone to pace this moss covered recess with drooped head and fold ed arms? Washington!

As he meditates upon the awful condition of his starving army at Valley Forge, another form, tall as his own, emerges from the boughs, and unperceived gazes upon the warrior.

A moment passes, and as Washington turns and meets the stranger's gaze, a strong resemblance is noticed. The same height, breadth of chest, limbs, nay, almost the same faces; save that of the stranger in outline, and lacks that calm consciousness of a great soul, which stamps the countenance of Washington.

That resemblance is most strange they are clad in the same coarse gray coat; their costumes are alike—yet hold—

The stranger throws open his overcoat and you behold that hangman's dress, that British uniform, flashing with gold and stars. Washington starts back, and lays his hand upon his sword.

And as those two men, so strangely alike, met there by accident, under that canopy of boughs, one wandering from Valley Forge, one from Philadelphia, let me tell you at once that the stranger none other than the Master Butcher of the idol-king, Sir William Howe.

Yes, there they met, the one the impersonation of freedom, and the other the tinseled lackey of a tyrant's will.

We will listen to their conversation; it is brief but important.

For a moment the British General stood spell-bound before the man whom he had crossed the ocean to entrap and bring home: the Rebel who had lifted his hand against the right divine of the British Pope! To that British General there was something awful about the soldier who could talk with his God as Washington had a moment ago

"I cannot be mistaken," at length said Sir William Howe. "I behold before me the chieftain of the rebel army, *Mister* Washington?

Washington coldly bowed his head.

"Then this is a happy hour, for we together can give peace and freedom to this unhappy land."

At this word, Washington started with surprise, advanced a step, and then exclaimed—

"And who, sir, are you that thus boldly promises peace and freedom to my country?"

"The commander of his Majesty's forces in America," said Howe, advancing along the wood hidden rock towards Washington. "And, oh, sir! let me tell you that the King, my master, has heard of your virtues, which alone dignify the revolt with the name of a war; and it is to you that he looks for the termination of this most disastrous contest."

Then Washington, whose pulse had never quickened before all the panoply of British arms, felt his great heart flutter in his bosom, as that great boon was before his eyes peace and freedom to his native land!

"Yes," continued Howe, advancing another step, "my King looks to you for the termination of this unnatural war. Let rebellion once be crushed—let the royal name be finally established by your influences; then, sir, behold the gratitude of King George to *Mister* Washington."

As he spoke, he placed in the hands of Washington a massive parchment, sealed with the broad seal of England, and signed with the name of King George.

Washington took the parchment, opened and read it, but his face did not change a muscle. And yet the parchment named *Mister* George Washington, GEORGE DUKE WASHINGTON, *of Mt. Vernon; our well beloved servant,* VICEROY OF AMERICA!

Here was a boon for the Virginia planter; here was a title and a power for the young man who was one day struggling for his life away there, amid floating ice, on the dark Allegheny.

For a moment the face of Washington was burried in that parchment, and then, in a low, deep voice, he spoke:

"I have been thinking," said he, "of the ten thousand brave men who have been massacred in this quarrel. I have been thinking of Bunker Hill, Lexington, Quebec, Trenton; yes, the dead of Germantown, Saratoga, Brandywine, and—"

"And your King," continued Washington, with a look and tone that would have cut into the heart of marble," would have me barter the bones of the dead for a ribbon and a title!"

And then, while Howe shrunk cowering back, the Virginia planter, Washington, crushed that parchment into the sod with the heel of his warrior boot; yes, trampled that title, that royal name, into one mass of rage and dust.

"That's my answer to your King!"

And there he stood, with scorn on his brow and in his eyes, his outstretched arm pointing at his minion of King George.

Wasn't that a picture for the pencil of an angel? And now that British General, recovering from his first surprise, grew as red as his uniform, with rage.

"Your head," he gasped, clinching his hands, "will yet redden the traitor's block."

Then Washington's hand sought his sword, then his fierce spirit awoke within him; it was his first impulse to strike the braggart quivering in the dust. But in a moment he grew calm.

"Yours is a good and great King," he said with his usual stern tone. "At first he is determined to sweep a whole continent with five thousand men, but soon finds that his five thousand men must swell to twenty-five thousand, before he can even begin his work of murder; then he sacrifices his own subjects by thousands—and butchers peaceful farmers by tens of thousands—and yet his march of victory is not even begun. Then, if he conquers the capital city of the continent, victory is sure. Behold the city is in his grasp, yet still the hosts of freedom defy him, even from the huts of Valley Forge.

"And now, as a last resource, your King comes to the man whose, head yesterday was sought, with a high reward, to grace the gates of London—he offers that rebel a Dukedom—a viceregal scepter! And yet that rebel tramples the Dukedom into the dust—that rebel crushes into atoms the name of such a king."

Ah, never a spaniel skulked away from the kick of his master as General Howe cringed away from the presence of Washington. He mounted his horse and was gone.

One word with regard to the aged tory, who beheld the scene from yonder bushes, with alternate wonder, admiration and fear.

That tory went home. "I have seen George Washington at prayer," he said to his wife. "The man who can trample upon the name of a King as he did—pray to God as he prayed—that man cannot be a rebel or a bad man. To-morrow I will join my sons at Valley Forge."

WHY AUNT SALLY NEVER MARRIED.

"Now Aunt Sally, do please tell us why you never married. You know you said once that when you were a girl you were engaged to a minister, and promised that you would tell us all about it, sometime. Now, Aunt, please do."

"Well, if I ever did see such girls in all my borne days. It's tease, tease from morning till night, but what you must know all about everything that you haven't any business to know anything about. Such inquisitive, pesteriferous critters as you are! When I was young, girls was different; they minded their business and didn't go sailing around with a whole string of beaux, getting their heads filled with all kinds of nonsense. I never dared to ask my aunts, married or single, about any of their affairs. Pretty mess I'd have got in if I had. When they offered to tell me anything of their own accord, I kept my mouth shut and listened. Everything is different now-a-days; young folks have no respect for their elders. But as I see I am not going to have any peace till I do tell you, why just listen, and don't let me hear a word out of one of your mouths till I get through."

"That's right, Aunt Sally, go right ahead, do, and we'll keep perfectly still."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica, in the State, of New York. Though I say it myself, I was quite a good looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy most was a young minister, a very promising young man and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a great deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him and things ran on till we were engaged.

"One evening he came to me—I remember it as well as if it were only yesterday. When he came into the parlor, where I was sitting alone, he came up to me and—but now, pshaw! girls, I don't like to tell the rest."

"Oh, Aunt Sally, for mercy sake, don't stop; tell us what he did."

"Well, as I said, he came up to me and put his arms around me, and rather hugged me, while I got excited and some frustrated, and it was a long time ago, and don't know but what I might have hugged him back a little. Then I felt—but now just clear out every one of you, I shan't tell you any more."

"Goodness, gracious, no, Aunt Sally. Tell us how you felt. Didn't you feel good, and what did he do next?"

"Oh, such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that the house where I lived was one of the back streets in town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened right over the street, and no balcony or anything of the kind in front of the house. As it was in the summer season these doors were opened and the shutters just drawn to. I stepped back a little from him, and when he edged up close I pushed him away again. I pushed harder than I intended to, and don't you think girls, the poor fellow lost his balance and fell through one of the doors into the street? Yes, it's so. As he fell I gave a scream and caught him—but I declare I won't tell anything more. I'm going to leave the room."

"No, no, Aunt Sally! How did you catch him? Did it hurt him much?"

"Well, if I must, I must. He fell head first, and as he was going I caught him by the legs of his trowsers. I held on for a minute and tried to pull him back, but his suspenders gave way, and the poor young man fell clear out of his pantaloons into a whole parcel of ladies and gentleman passing along the street."

"Oh, Aunty, Aunty, Lordy, Lordy! He, he, he!"

"There, that's right; giggle and squeal as much as you want to. Girls that can't hear about a little thing like that without tearing around the room, and he-he-ing in such a way don't know enough to come home when it rains. A nice time the man that ever marries one of you will have, wont he? Catch me telling you anything again."

"But, Aunt Sally, what became of him? Did you ever see him again?"

"No, the moment he touched the ground he got up and left that place in a terrible hurry. I tell you it was a sight to remember to see how that man did run. Father happened to be coming up the street at the time, and he said he never saw anything to equal it in his whole life. I heard others say that he did the fastest running ever known in that part of the country, and that he never stopped or looked behind until he was two miles out of town. He sent me a note a few days afterward saying that the engagement must be broken off, as he never could look me in the face after what had happened. He went out West, and I believe he is preaching out in Illinois. But he never married. He was very modest, and I suppose he was so badly frightened that he never dared to trust himself near a woman again. That, girls, is the reason I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time, for he was a real good man, and I've often thought that we should always have been happy *if his suspenders hadn't given way.*"

AMERICAN PERFUMERY.

Of late years the use of fine perfumery has become very general in the United States. Its sales to many firms, in many instances, is an exclusive fortune by itself. Its manufacture, especially of American colognes, by the leading chemists of the Union within the last ten or twelve years, has become a specialty of trade.

Acknowledgedly, within that period, some of the very best Cologne water at present manufactured in the world has been made in this country, and now bears, either blown in the glass, or labelled upon its papered front, the name or names of some of our superior American druggists. Indeed, to such an extent is the manufacture now carried, that the best metropolitan chemists latterly furnish printed circulars to their customers, containing each the names of half a dozen or more species of scented water, of their exclusive manufacture, in lieu of their former French, English or German lists. Except, in fact, by foreigners, to-day, choice brands of either the old favorite German or Paris Farina Colognes are but little called for.

Corn spirit, although of much more value than the grape for many of the lighter essences, such as the violet, lavender, etc., which latter delicate bouquets are universally conceded to be much finer of English than of French, has never by connoisseurs been admitted upon a par, for general use, with the grape spirit, now exclusively used by the French in the preparation of the world-famed Cologne. Some Americans—and usually the best chemists—follow the Parisian choice in spirits. Others, again, and some far from an inferior class of American druggists, keep their manufacture of Cologne from first to last a close secret in the firm. One can barely, now a-days, visit an American pharmacy possessed of any ordinary pretentions to exterprise, but that, if the inquiry be preferred for Cologne, a dainty little bottle of "our own exclusive manufacture" is tendered with glowing words of recommendation for the question's trial.

And still with all this growing national interest in this one special branch of manufacture, the perfumer's art is said not to be a lucrative one in America. The purfumer in the United States complains bitterly that no business is now so heavily taxed as his. Every ingredient is now doubled, in some instances trebled, its cost within eight or ten years since. Especially is the tax on alcohol, as also that upon the stamps and sales, felt to be the greatest strain. For example: In 1860, alcohol was selling at but forty cents per gallon; it now brings three dollars. Tallow, also, has risen to a most exorbitant figure. Few manufacturing perfumers, as may readily be imagined, at these high prices, have survived the pressure. Hence the fact, that within the last six years, no single manufacturer has permanently entered into perfumery as a business in this city.

In the preparation of essences the following list of five extracts is considered stock-essence enough, and sufficiently varied to manufacture five hundred "bonquets" from—to-wit: Rose, Jessamine, Tube Rose, Cassie and Orange Flower. Two articles, very much patronized abroad, and especially in Paris, have comparatively but limited sale in the United States, and absolutely no American manufacture. Allusion is made to the "Cold Cream" which is the Frenchman and woman's ideal cosmetique, and Panacea coupled with the almost innumerable varieties of toilet vinaigres, with which—and oftentimes to the almost total exclusion of Nature's cosmetique, pure cold water—foreigners, and particularly French people, indulge so lavishly in. It is an indisputable fact that by American ladies neither of these compounds are much sought after. In their places glycerine of late years, plain and in every conceivable form and combination, may be said to be the more strictly national, sine qua non, for the toilet. In fact, this ingredient, which is simply the sugar of fat, now enters largely into almost every known cosmetique.—*New York Mail.*

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Will the Catholics be Satisfied When the Bible has been Banished?

Not many men, we suppose, are thinking that, when once the reading of the Bible in the public schools is prohibited, the Roman Catholics will be content with our American system of instruction by the State. If any one entertains that opinion, he has only to take a look at the Roman Catholic papers to learn that he is much mistaken. Says the *Freeman's Journal*, under date of December 11: "Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil," "We do not and will not," says the *Tablet*, "accept the State as educator." "There is no possible programme of common school instruction," says the *Freeman's Journal* of November 20, "that the Catholic Church can permit her children to accept. * * * It is not that *we* declare so. It is the Catholic Church." And then the writer goes on to quote from the Syllabus to the effect that no Roman Catholic is at liberty to believe otherwise than that it is a most dangerous error to think that any school is a fit school for Roman Catholic children which is not entirely under the control of the Church. That the teaching in State schools regards only or chiefly the mere knowledge of natural things and the purposes of our social life here on earth, is wholly beside the question, says the *Journal*; the children are immortal, and the whole object of teaching them anything is to prepare them for an eternal life. The same paper says: "If the Catholic translation of the books of Holy Writ which is to be found in the homes of all our better-educated Catholics were to be dissected by the ablest Catholic theologian in the land, and merely lessons to be taken from it, such as Catholic mothers read to their children, and with all the notes and comments in the popular edition, and others added, with the highest Catholic endorsement, and if these admirable Bible lessons, and these alone, were to be ruled as to be read in all the public schools, this would not diminish in any substantial degree the objections we Catholics have to letting our children attend the public schools." In short, if the Roman Catholic press does not misrepresent the Roman Catholic feeling and opinion about our common school system, the school must be the priest preaching, or else our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens will be advised by their clergy to refuse it support.

DEADHEADS.

The term "deadhead" is not to be found in Webster, but it is taking firm root in the language. "Deadheads," as we understand the meaning, are not confined to the theatre, the steamboat, the stage and the rail-car; they infest every walk of life—they are found hanging to the skirts of every popular movement. In politics, how many dead heads ride into office upon the backs of the people. They pay no fare, for they have no talents or good intentions—they only pocket their salaries. They are deadheads, riding in the national train, at the expense of the people. In the benevolent and reformatory movements of the day the deadhead often finds a snug corner. When evils are hunted he is sure to be in at the death, though ever a laggard in the chase. He has a way of cutting across lots, and an instinct seems to lead him to the points of victory. He is the readiest to claim the reward, but the slowest to earn it. He reaps where he has not sown, and enters into the fruits of other men's labors. The church, too, has its deadheads. Some of them, alas! are deadhearted. They are great at praying, but very small at paying. They hope to ride on the "Celestial Railroad" at other men's expense. They trust to be saved by the company they are in. They are a stumbling-block in the way of unbelievers, and occupy the seats of better men. But, alas for them, they will at last be obliged to show their tickets ere they enter the heavenly gates. The world, in short, is full of deadheads—and some of them are blockheads. This earthly sphere is a railroad train, in which we are all rushing towards eternity. How many of us have paid our fare? How many are occupying seats which we have not earned? Let us hasten to secure a title to them before the ban is uttered against all deadheads, and we are driven out with shame. * * * Young men, never be a deadhead! Pay your way in the world if you would live. Do not attempt to ride through life at the expense of others, or hang upon other men's labors. If you do, you may hang upon somthing else, and worse yet, will surely lose the inward peace and happiness which flow from a consciousness of duty done.

MOSS AGATE AND BLOODSTONE.

Among the most fashionable stones used for ornaments is the Montana moss agtae. It is transparent, and has beautiful veins of moss running through it which forms a very pleasing contrast when handsomely mounted. Agates are found in porphyry, amygdalsio, green stone and serpentine generally, accompanied by chalcedony and cornelian. The vegetable appearances in the varieties of agate are said to result from the presence of real plants in the stone.

Until the Montana agate became so much in vogue, the specimens brought from Oberstein, in Germany, were considered the most beautiful. It is also found in other parts of the United States. The variety of colors which it presents depends, in a great measure, on the number and kinds of the simple minerals composing it. Some are dotted or clouded with red cornelian, or striped like the onyx, alternately with chalcedony and cachalong, or in some parts opaque, with the presence of jasper, etc.

The heliotrope, or bloodstone is also found in great variety. Its color is deep green, peculiarly rich, interspersed with blood red spots, translucent on the edges, lustre glistening, and resinous. It is called bloodstone from the appearance of the red spots, and sometimes Oriental jasper, from the fact that the choicest varieties come from the East. It is plentiful in Siberia, Iceland, Bohemia, the Faroe Islands, Scotland and India, and is also to be had in our own State of New York, near Troy.

Artists who engrave on this stone avail themselves of its peculiar arrangement of colors to produce the most striking effects. In the Imperial collection at Paris, there exists a bust of our Saviour, in which the drops of blood falling from the wounds are represented by the natural red spots of the heliotrope. Blood stone has never been known to go out of fashion entirely, the same as other stone.

COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

France exports wine, brandies, silks, fancy articles, furniture, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essences, dye stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics, and salt.

Prussia exports linens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wine, and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, wollen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wine, wax, tallow, and cattle.

Austria exports mineral, raw and manufactured silk thread, glass, wax, tar, nut gall, wine, honey, and mathematical instruments.

England exports cottons, woollens, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metalic wares, salt, coal, watches, tin, silks and linens.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hide, wax, duck, cordage, bristles, furs, potash and tar.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quick silver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anchovies, silks and woollens.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, borax, zinc, silks, cassia, filigree work, ivory ware, lacquered ware and porcelain.

Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, drugs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, wines, camel's hair, carpets, shawls, camlets and morocco.

Hindoostan exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, Campeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dye stuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, mahogany and india rubber.

West Indies export sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogany, dye wood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits and preserves, wax, ginger and other spices.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruit, linen, silks, velvets, lace, jewelry, paper and gunpowder.

East India exports cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzine, sulphur, indigo, ivory, rattans, sandal wood, zinc and nuts.

United States exports principally agricultural produce, cotton, tobacco, flour, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine and wearing apparel.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

JOSH BILLINGS' PAPERS.

JEWS HARPS.

A gentleman iz a gentleman the world over—loafers differ.

Benevolence iz the cream that rizes on the milk ov human kindness.

Courage without discretion, iz a ram with horns on both ends, he will hav more fites on hand than he kan well attend to.

Hunting after happiness, iz like hunting after a lost sheep in the wilderness; when yu find it, the chances are, that it iz a skeleton.

A dog iz the only animal kritter who luvs yu more than he luvs himself.

There iz no more real satisfackshon in laying up in yure buzzum an injury than thare iz in stuffing a dead hornet, who haz stung you, and keeping him tew look at.

Old friends are like old cheese, the strongest.

Lies are like illegitimate children, they are liable tew call a man "Father" when he least expekts it.

All money that iz well spent, iz a good investment.

If we would all ov us take kare ov our own souls, and let our nabors alone, there would be less time lost, and more souls saved.

Before i would preach the gospel az some ministers are obliged to, for 450 dollars a year, i would git a living az Nebudkenezzer did, and let the congregashun go tew grass to.

Contentment is the vittles, and drink ov the soul.

Did yu ever hear a son bragging about hiz father, whoze father could with justice, brag about hiz son?

The safest kind ov faith i kno ov, iz humanity.

The man who never makes enny mistakes, like the angle-worm, never gits far away from hiz hole.

A brilliant blunder in a writer, iz often one ov hiz best hits.

Tyranny iz often changed, but never destroyed.

Sucking a whipt sillybub, thru a rhy straw, iz a good deal like trieing tew liv on buty.

I never knu a profound phool yet, who did not affekt gravity, nor a truly wize man, whoze face was not alwus cocked and primed, for a laugh.

Prudery iz nothing more than coquetry, gone to seed.

New York city iz a fasst place, yu kant even pass a phuneral procession, unless yu hav got the fasstest hose.

Truth haz hardly clothing enuff tew hide its nakedness.

A pompous man iz like a full blown bladder, it iz pure malice tew prick him.

The money and morality uv this world are a good deal alike, the principle never loses sight ov the interest.

Pitty costs nothing—and aint worth nothing.

What men kant do, they are apt to admire,—they don't criticise a mountain, bekauze they kant make one.

Poverty iz one ov them kind ov misfortunes, that we all ov us dread, but none ov us pitty.

Thare iz lots ov people in this world who covet misfortunes, jist for the luxury ov grunting.

It iz comparatively eazy tew repent ov the sins that we hav committed, but tew repent ov thoze which we intend to commit, is asking tew much ov enny man, nowdays.

I thank God for one thing, and that iz, when every buddy else iz happy, I am sure to be.

Most men go thru life az rivers go tew the sea, bi following the lay ov the ground.

In youth we run into diffikultys, in old age, diffikultys runs into us.

"Times ain't az they used tew be"—this haz bin the sollum, and wize remark ov mankind, ever since Adam was a boy."

Secrets are cussid poor property at best, if yu cirkulate them, yu loze them, and if yu keep them, yu loze the interest on the investment.

Persecuted for the Devil's sake, iz what sinners git for their allegiance.

Sum people won't beleave enny thing they kant prove; the things i can't prove, are the very things i beleave the most.

Pride never shows itself more disgustingly than in the pomp ov a phuneral.

Happiness is not idleness, but its spirit iz az free from labor, az the life ov a yearling heifer.

Good examples amung the rulers, are the best laws they kan enakt.

The devil iz probably the best judge ov human natur that ever lived, and he must hav beleaved in the doktrine ov total depravity, or he wouldn't hav undertook tew tempt the Saviour.

A "gentleman about town," iz one who pays cash for everything except hiz debts.

Money iz like charity, it kivvers a

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1870.

THE pressure of business incident upon court week has prevented us from preparing our usual amount of editorial matter this week, But we have endeavored to make up the deficiency by giving our readers a larger proportion of general news.

HON. HIRAM FINDLAY and Hon. J. H. Longenecker will accept our thanks for copies of the Auditor General's Report for 1869.

A RUMOR has been circulated for some days in London and receives a considerable degree of credit that Queen Victoria is engaged to be married to the Grand Duke of Augustenberg and that the engagement will shortly be officially announced in the Court Journal.

THE clerk of the First National Bank of Boston was robbed of $3,700 on the steps of the bank, about eleven o'clock on Saturday Morning. The villian caught the clerk and choked him, at the same time wrenching the money from his hand and making off with it before the clerk had sufficiently recovered to give the alarm. The robber was afterwards arrested and the money recovered.

A PAYING DEPARTMENT.—The Patent Office, according to the Report of the Commissioner, received twenty thousand applications for patents during the past year, and on the 1st of January found itself with all expenses paid and a balance of half a million dollars in the treasury.

THE President has again fittingly recognized the claims of Pennsylvania by nominating Judge William M. Strong for the Judgeship made vacant by the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Judge Strong is an able lawyer with ripe scholorship and a large experience both at the bar and on the bench.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—We see some dissatisfied parties at Harrisburg are making an effort to get the law abolishing Spring elections repealed. We hope there will be no interference with the present law until it has had a fair trial. The people have not yet had time to get accustomed to the change, but if it is continued a year or two and fairly tested, we do not believe they will wish to return to the old Spring elections. A vast amount of time and money is saved by the present arrangement and the elections fall at a much more pleasant season. We can see no good reason for a change at present and we hope there will be none.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE seems likely, in a short time, to share the fate of our Legislative Record. Like it, it has grown up to be an expensive luxury, accomplishing no good, unless it may be to give some hanger-on at Washington a fat contract of two hundred thousand dollars a year. That is the annual cost of the Globe to the nation. Scarcely any one out of Washington gets to see it until they have read all the proceedings of Congress in the daily and weekly papers. The Globe is really of about as much use as the proverbial fifth wheel to a wagon. Nobody will miss it if abolished except the man that now gets paid for printing it.

THE Metropolitan Police bill was vetoed by the Governor on Thursday last. The veto has raised quite a storm among some of the politicians, but the Republican press of Philadelphia has been divided on the subject, the majority opposing the bill as wrong in principle. Philadelphia is undoubtedly badly governed and the police department seems to be made a political machine by the Democratic mayor, but even all this is no sufficient excuse for an arbitrary enactment changing it into a political machine for a Republican ring. All such legislation is unmitigatedly bad. Laws should be made for the benefit of the whole people and neither for a ring nor a party. We believe the Governor did a righteous act in vetoing the bill.

THE contest between the protectionists and free-traders now going on in Congress is of the highest importance to the people of Bedford County. If the protective tariff is continued, our vast mineral wealth will be rapidly developed, furnaces and rolling mills will spring up in every part of the county and our farmers will find their highest and best market, for all their produce, at home. If free-trade prevails even the furnaces we now have must stop, our mines will cease to be worked, we will get no railroad for another generation and our farmers will once more have to send their produce to a foreign market, and pay the freight, and then perhaps only get fifty or seventy-five cents per bushel for wheat. This is the difference between free-trade and protection to the people of Bedford County.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—We see quite a number of our cotemporaries condemning the sweeping character of the bill abolishing the franking privilege and claiming that newspapers should have been exempted. Our own opinion has always been that the franking privilege, if rightly used and not abused, was a very desirable privilege and one that accrued to the benefit of the whole country. It is the abuses that have grown up in its use that have justly made it a stench in the nostrils of the people. We believe if there is any part of the privilege that has been used in strict accordance with the law, it has been that accorded to newspapers. They have never been charged with abusing it, and if any restige of the old law were permitted to remain, it should be that of making newspapers free in the counties where they are printed. But we fear the only way to get rid of the huge mass of corruption is to cut it all off together. For the sake of the vast good, we are content to endure the small evil, assured that the reform once accomplished, the saving will be found so great that by another year the department will be able to reduce newspaper postage to a merely nominal rate; or perhaps once more make them free for the general good.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

We give below the text of a bill offered in the State Senate a few days ago, the design of which is to secure a representation ofminorities, by a species of commulative voting. We should like to see minority representation fairly tested; though we are not sure that Buckalew's bill is the best form in which to test it. He proposes to follow it by another, applying the same principles to officers of high grade.

AN ACT to regulate the election of county commissioners and county auditors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c, That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October of the present year, and at general elections every third year thereafter, three commissioners shall be chosen in and for each of the several counties of this Commonwealth, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of three years and until their successors shall be duly qualified, and the said commissioners so chosen from time to time shall (until otherwise provided by law) possess all the powers conferred upon, and shall perform all the duties required of commissioners of counties by existing laws.

SEC. 2. That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, and at general elections every third year thereafter, three county auditors shall be elected in and for each of the several counties of the Commonwealth, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of three years and until their successors shall be duly qualified, and the officers so chosen shall possess all the powers and shall perform all the duties charged or devolved upon auditors of counties by existing laws. The county auditors to be chosen at the general election on the second Tuesday of October next, shall severally hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 3. In the tri ennial elections of county commissioners and county auditors provided for in this act (commencing with the election of county commissioners at the general election in October next,) each voter duly qualified may distribute his three votes to and among candidates as he shall think fit; may bestow them all upon one candidate, or may give one vote and a half to each of two candidates, and the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the office of county commissioner or county auditor occurring otherwise than by the expiration of a regular term of service, or occasioned or continued by a failure to elect under this act, shall be filled by appointments to be made by the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of the several counties in which such vacancies shall occur, which appointments shall be for the remaining part or time of any unexpired term to be filled. In the filling of any such vacancy the following rules of selection shall be observed, to wit. First. The appointment shall be made from among the qualified electors of the county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled; and, second, The judges of the court, by whom the appointment is to be made, shall receive and consider any respectable petition from qualified electors of the county(who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled,)and shall appoint such fit person, so recommended, as shall, in their opinion, be most acceptable to the greater part of the electors by whom the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled was chosen.

SEC. 5. That the office of jury commissioner, in this Commonwealth, is herby abolished, and all laws authorizing the election of such commissioners, or defining their jurisdiction and powers, are hereby repealed; saving, however, all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of jury commissioners now in office, or to be duly appointed thereto, and all the authority and powers of president judges of county courts to act with such commissioners in and about the buisness of selecting and drawing jurors, until after the general election in October next, and until the county commissioners to be chosen at said election, under the provisions of this act, shall be duly qualified.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 11, 1870.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Senator Wallace has introduced into the Senate a bill relative to libel, framed in accordance with the resolution on the subject passed by the State Editorial Convention. The bill provides that on the trial of actions for damages, or of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence; and if the jury in any such case shall find that the same was written or published from good motives, and for justifiable ends, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants, and shall be a perfect defense in all such actions for damages. It also provides that the defendant or defendants may require that the trial shall be held in the courts where the alleged libel was originally published. That a more liberal law on this subject is needed is very manifest. When a man publishes the truth from good motives and for justifiable ends he certainly ought not to be subject to prosecution for libel. The bill is such a one as should have been passed long ago.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES

still continue to drag along in the investigations, and there are as yet no signs of an end to any of them. The case in which Mr. Scull, Republican, contests the seat of Mr. Findlay, Democrat. as Senator from the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, is exciting the most interest of any at the present time. The committee is composed of three Democrats and four Republicans, including Mr. Lowry. The latter has however voted almost uniformly with the Democrats the present session on party measures, and such has been the record of nearly all the votes he has given in the committee thus far. The investigation has been so hampered and hedged around by the decision of technical points in favor of Findlay that there is but little prospects of a successful termination of the contest on the part of Mr. Scull. The committee in case of Diamond *vs.* Watt, from Philadelphia, meet in that city to-night, and will probably hold sessions there on Saturdy and Monday. This contest bids fair to be a long and close one.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A State Temperance Convention was held in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week. There were about four hundred delegates present from different sections of the State. The Convention was more earnest and more pointed in its work than such assemblages usually are. The question of the formation of a third political party with prohibition as its central plank was long and animatedly discussed, and seemed to have gained considerable strength since the holding of the Convention of last year, although it was defeated by a vote of nearly two to one. In its stead a resolution was passed recommending the adoption of the expedient of local option; wherever practicable, and that in the acceptance of any act or acts of the Legislature for the suppression of the general sale of intoxicating liquors, and in the selection of officers to enforce such laws when accepted, they should labor to accomplish this purpose by co-operation with existing political parties, or by establishing independent organizations, as may be most expedient in their several districts.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

A bill making the legal rate of interest in Pennsylvania seven per cent, and allowing parties to contract for ten per cent. is before the Legislature. A proposition of this character has been made year after year, but has failed to ever become a law. In the adjoining States of New York, Ohio and New Jersey the legal rate of interest is seven per cent. Other things being equal, money, like any commodity, will seek the market where it can command the highest price, and the result is that much of the capital that would otherwise remain within our borders and aid in the developement of our natural resources goes to neighboring States, because it there commands a better price. If a man can get but six per cent. interest for his money in Philadelphia and can get seven per cent. in New York city he would have to be constituted differently from most mortals not to go to the latter market in preference to the former. The proposition is a plain common sense one, and Pennsylvania stands in her own light and in the way of the more rapid development of her resources so long as she makes it a crime to receive for the use of money as great a price as is authorized by our neighboring States.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL VETOED.

Much to the surprise of a large number of the members of the Legislature, the Governor returned to the Senate on Thursday morning the Metropolitan Police Bill without his approval. The veto message accompanying it is quite lengthy, and is a reiteration of nearly all the Democratic and and other arguments that have been employed against it for the past two years. The indignation of some Republican members of the Legislature hardly knows bounds —especially those from the city of Philadelphia. Others, more moderate, content themselves with the remark that "it is an unfortunate veto." The Democrats are, of course, jubilant. This bill was considered one of the most important measures of the session, and it has certainly been defeated in quite an unexpected way. There is however one fact very significant, that the course of Gov. Geary in this matter will meet with severe censure from many Republicans, but will receive the unanimous approval of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania.

DOWN ON BAGGAGE SMASHERS.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed a bill in reference to the smashing of baggage that will be read with pleasure by the afflicted traveling public. It provides that any baggage master, express agent, stage driver, hackman, or other person whose duty it is to handle, remove or take care of the baggage of passengers, who shall wilfully or recklessly injure or destroy any trunk, valise, box, &c., while handling the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ANOTHER VETO.

The bill allowing writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter, which authorized the Supreme Court to review the law and the evidence has also been vetoed by the Governor. This bill was designed especially to meet the case of Dr. Paul Schœppe, and met with comparatively little opposition in either branch of the Legislature. There now seems but slight hope of Schœppe escaping the extreme penalty of the law.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The House has taken up and passed the Senate resolution in reference to final adjournment with an amendment fixing the time on the 31st instead of the 17th of March. The present indications are all favorable to an early adjournment.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON Feb. 7, 1870.—The Vice President presented resolutions from the State of Kansas ratifying the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Civil Rights act, and for the more effectual enforcement of the Constitution.

Mr. Morton presented resolutions of the State of Georgia ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

HOUSE.—A resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House the official correspondence with Spain relative to Cuba was adopted.

Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, presented the official documents from the State of Georgia certifying the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and compliance with all of the other conditions imposed by Congress.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the Indian Appropriation bill.

SENATE.—Feb. 8.—The Chair presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Iowa, ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

A number of petitions for the removal of disabilities, and in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, were presented.

Mr. Fowler presented a memorial from the Tennessee Legislature, asking for the repeal of the national bank law.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting the President to invite correspondence with Great Britain and other foreign powers, with a view to establishing a common standard for coinage.

M. Wilson offered a resolution requesting the Postmaster General to inform the Senate in detail what parties, official and unofficial, in the various departments, exercise the franking privilege, and the cost thereof to the Treasury of the nation.

The Senate then discussed at some length the project to re-arrange the seats on the Senate floor, so as to provide for the expected new Senators from Georgia, Mississippi and Texas.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill in relation to duties on articles imported by churches and benevolent institutions, which was referred to the Financial Committee.

Mr. Drake called up his motion to amend the rules so as to provide for the discussion of Indian treaties in the open Senate.

HOUSE.—Mr Laffin called up his resolution declaring that it is a useless expenditure of the public moneys to continue to print in the *Congressional Globe* petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, which, under the frank and instructions of the Postmaster General, are being returned to the House from postmasters throughout the country.

After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Churchill, from the Committee on Elections, rose to read the report in the case of Covode vs. Foster.

Mr. Stiles asked that the case might be postponed until Mr. Foster could arrive in Washington, as he understood that gentleman was now on his way.

Mr. Churchill refused to postpone, and proceeded to read a lengthy report of the whole matter.

The report concludes by declaring Mr. Covode legally elected, and recommends that he be admitted to his seat.

Mr. Randall made a minority report, giving reasons why the seat should be awarded to Mr. Foster.

Mr. Logan, by unanimous consent of the House, offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the widow of General John A. Rawlins one year's salary as Secretary of War.

Mr. Randall then resumed his speech, and before concluding.

Mr. Wood moved that the house adjourn. Agreed to. and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock P. M.

SENATE.—Feb. 9th.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the number of judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, and to establish additional circuits.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the Senate took up the bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war or to sell or furnish arms or munitions of war, with the intent to employ them in the service of any foreign prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign prince or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

Mr. Morton spoke in reference to the bill in its application to the policy of this Government in relation to the Cuban rebellion and the release of the Spanish gunboats.

The possession of Cuba by Spain is in hostility to our policy, and if sustained should be done by her own resources alone, and she should have no assistance from this country. By permitting her to draw support and assistance for this oppressive work from use we abandon the principle and substance of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Morton did not claim that the President should have accorded belligerent rights to Cuba, because a clear case of belligerency had not yet been made out. The government there is insurrectionary, though it abolished slavery, and as soon as they are relieved from the presence of their oppressors they will establish such a government as will justify such recognition from this Government.

In the House the Speaker announced Messrs. Logan, Cook and Knott, as a Committee of Conference on the Senate disagreements to the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue rations to the value of thirty thousand dollars to the poor of the District of Columbia.

The morning hour rule was dispensed with, and the House resumed the consideration of the Covode vs. Foster contested election case, and Mr. Randall was allowed an hour and fifteen minutes to conclude his argument in behalf of Mr. Foster.

The discussion was continued until 3 o'clock, and the House then having seconed the demand for the previous questson, Mr. Woodward asked Mr. Churchill to withdraw that motion in order to allow a motion for postponement.

Mr. Churchill declined to accommodate Mr. Woodward.

The report of the minority was then voted down by yeas 50 and nays 123. The report of the majority was immediately adopted.

The House majority resolution declaring that John Covode was duly elected a Representative from the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania was then passed—yeas, 118; nays, 45. Mr. Covode then came forward and was sworn in.

SENATE.—Feb. 10.—Mr. Cameron presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania asking for further protection to American labor.

Also, a numerously signed petition asking that the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the Deity as the Supreme Power in all things.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for the deficiency in the Naval Appropriation bill, which was considered, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate took up the House bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution providing for the sale of the Great and Little Osage reservations in Kansas, and for the removal of the Indians to Indian Territory.

Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate on the Mississippi bill. He thought Mr. Sumner was the author of the negro suffrage idea, but did not think it necessary to occupy the time of the Senate more than an hour to prove it.

Mr. Stewart replied to Mr. Sumner, and said he thought that gentleman had always dwelt in generalities.

Mr. Thurman said that the Radical Senators were not content with making history, but must also take up the time of the Senate by speaking history. He moved to adjourn, but yielded, to allow Mr. Trumbull to make a brief speech in refutation of the thrice-repeated assertions of Mr. Sumner, that he (Mr. Trumbull) had not supported the reconstruction measures of Congress.

Mr. Sumner replied that Mr. Trumbull's course reminded him of a sick man on an uneasy bed. He would let him lie there.

On motion of Mr. Thurman the Senate, at 5.40 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, argued in favor of the adoption of the resolution reported by that Committee several days ago, calling on the President for all the information in his possession relative to the American citizens arrested and detained ni the English jails.

Mr. Haight spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Shoemaker said there were at least twelve American prisoners in the English jails who had been illegally tried and convicted. These prisoners had served in our late war. Colonel Warren had called on President Grant, who knew nothing about the subject, and referred him to Secretary Fish. The result of the interview with the latter gentleman was that American citizens were such only while they were on American soil.

Mr. Wilkinson said, since his colleague (Willard) had attempted to drag the Fenian organization into this debate, and had expressed his sympathy with the English government, it was not out of place for him (Wilkinson) to declare his active sympathy with that ardent and devoted people—the Irish—in their longing aspirations for liberty. They have shown their devotion to republican principles on many a hard fought field of our late war

Pending Mr. Wilkinson's remarks, the morning hour expired.

Mr. Banks asked that the privilege of the House be extended to Mr. John Fitz, of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1762, and served in the Revolution, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. He was also a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Fitz, who is 107 years old, occupied one of the front seats, and was welcomed by all the members.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The item for the pay of the Capitol Police, amounting to thirty thousand dollars, was first in order, and after debate was agreed to.

On the item for compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives, which appropriates $1,5000,000, a long, lively and spicy debate occurred, accompanied by much confusion and immoderate laughter.

Mr. Butler moved to amend by adding that no part of this item, shall be paid for mileage. He said the old difficulties and expense of getting to and from the capital no longer existed. He lived about an average distance from Washington, and he could go home in a day's time. We should show the sincerity of our desire for economy by beginning with ourselves.

Mr. Cox said he thought we were discussing a very small business. The people of the country knew General Butler to be an unselfish man, and anxious for economy of expenditure of the public moneys to the last degree.

General Butler replied in a most comical way to the remarks of Mr. Cox. and in conclusion he facetiously remarked that it would suffice him to say simply, "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me" (Loud and prolonged laughter.) After quiet had been restored Mr. Butler proceeded to advocate his amendment at considerable length.

Mr. Davis advocated the amendment, and characterised mileage as a swindle upon the country. One delegate on this floor receives $1,700 per session for mileage.

Mr. Garfield said that he was the person alluded to, and he was glad of the opportunity afforded him of saying that it cost him $2,200 to come from and go to his home in Washington Territory, and he never had any free passes.

Messrs. Wood and Cox denied that they rode to and from New York on free passes.

After further debate, during which Mr. Cox styled Mr. Butler and himself bomb proof soldiers, Mr. Butler's amendment was defeated by a large majority, when the committee aose, and at 5.40 P. M. the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG Feb. 8th.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate, were one regulating the county prisons of this Commonwealth, authorizing the Judges of Quarter Session to appoint inspectors every May—not less than three nor more than nine—to divide themselves by lot into three classes, to serve for one, two and three years. Such inspectors shall have the control of the county prisons, shall appoint officers etc.

Also, protecting the people of the State from the mal practice of improperly educted physicians; providing for a State Board of Examiners to inquire into the fitness of persons holding diplomas from some medical school or college—the board to be appointed by the Supreme Court annually from among the medical practitioners of good standing throughout the State, and to consist of professors of the theory and practice of medicine from each system of medical practiceing, and to meet twice per annum.

Also, "That the 73d section of the Penal Code be extended to any person who shall be legally indicted of the crime of keeping or exhibiting any gaming table, device or apparatus, to win or gain money or other property of value, or of engaging in gambling for a livelihood, or of aiding and assisting others to the same; and also to any person who may be legally indicted in any such court of selling tickets or policies in any unlawful lottery."

In the House a number of bills were considered, mostly in the interest of Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other parts of the State, none of which would be of interest to any of our readers.

During the evening session, the bill relating to the State Treasury was considered.

Mr. Brown moved to reduce the salary from eight thousand dollars to five thousand. Lost.

Mr. Adaire moved to make it three thousand. Lost.

Mr. Strang called upon Mr. White, of Allegheny, for an explanation of the objects of the bill.

Mr. White responded, and recapitulated its general features.

Mr. Strang moved to amend by inserting the following: "That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized to purchase from time to time, for redemption, such amounts of State loans or certificates of indebtedness as the funds in hand, in their opinion, may justily, at a price not exceeding the market value of such certificates."

A general discussion ensued, in which Messrs. White, Van Kirk, Johnson, Elliott, Strang, Davis, Dill, of Union, Brown, Craige and others participated.

The debates took the widest range from the character of the State Treasurer to the depths of political economy. Finally, the Committee of the Whole, which had been considering the bill, rose reported progress.

Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, moved to refer to a special committee. Lost.

The discussion of the bill was continued to a late hour, without any prospect of decisive action. Adjourned.

SENATE.—On the 10th the Speaker presented a communication from Councils transmitting resolutions asking for a release of penalties imposed upon the the city for non-payment of State taxes.

The following petitions were presented:

For the abolition of the death penalty.

For the speedy completion of the history of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

From the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, for an act excupting the said institution from payment of the collateral inheritance tax on the bequest of John W. Grigg.

A large number of petitions from various sections of the Commonwealth for a law allowing voters of any district to vote for or against the licensing of dram shops, and also, a considerable number for the abolition of capital punishment.

Senate bill to reduce the indebtedness of the State, and for the safe-keeping of the public funds.

Bill reducing public indebtedness by authorizing any person, bank or corporation to make proposals to take State funds at the highest rate of interest for one year, and requiring the State Treasurer to give security for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE BILL.

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, has introduced the following Amendment to the local option license bill, now before the House:

SECTION 1. That at any annual municipal election in every city, borough and township of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in said cities, boroughs and townships to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said city, borough or township, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said ticket in a box provided for that purpose, by said Inspectors or Judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election, and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such city, borough or township is situated, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court, at the first meeting of said Court after such election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said Court.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the said inspectors, judges and clerks of said municipal elections, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of election in any city, borough or township aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors at retail, or in less quantities than one quart, or to be drank on the premises, to any hotel, inn, tavern or eating house, or to any person or persons whatsoever, within said city, borough or township, from that time forward, and until the legal voters of said city, borough or township shall, at an annual election, vote in favor of license.

SEC. 4. All licenses granted after the passage of this act, for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, at retail and to be drank on the premises, in any city, borough or township, shall determine and be of no force and effect so soon as it shall be certified to the court, as provided in the second section of this act, that said city, borough or township has voted against license.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IT is reported that after the acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, which every one in Paris takes for granted, he is to have his pension doubled upon the condition that he returns to America and makes it his permanent residence.

THE St Louis Bridge Company has put a telegraph wire to the bottom of the east pier, and Eastern stockholders now receive the report of the chief engineer direct from the bed of the Mississippi river, 68 feet below the surface.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made by the Treasury officials to have Congress pass a free banking law. It is stated that there is not a single national bank in the country but what might have its character revoked for violation of the usury laws.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made by uncomfortable army officials to get a revocation of the order making a general change and transfer to other stations. The President and Secretary of War are besieged by parties who desire to remain in the soft places they have enjoyed at Washington for a long time.

A NEW ALBANY lover, knowing that a savage dog was kept on the premises, occupied by his sweetheart, took an equally ferocious cur with him, the other night, and set the two fighting. While the old man was separating the animals the lovers eloped out of the back door.

FROM AN official statement it appears that during the year ending with December the receipts from spirits were nearly $50,000,000; from tobacco upwards of $29,000,000; from stamps. $5,782,000; from salaries, $701,000, The aggregate receipts of the bureau were nearly $170,000,000.

PRESIDENT GRANT, the Empress Eugenie, William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, Erastus Corning Daniel Drew, and William H. Seward, are all said to have engaged cottages at Saratoga for next season. The Hon. Warren Leland, of the Metroplitan Hotel, has gone to Saratoga to personally superintend the erection of the two cottages which are to be used by the Empress Eugenie.

MR. REVELS, the Mississippi Senator elect, occupies, during the daily sessions of the Senate, a seat on the floor of the Chamber. He is still an object of much curiosity to the crowd of strangers, but there is a noticeable difference in the deportment of Senators towards him. At first he was patronized, and, as the saying is, "made much of" generally, but now they treat him pretty much the same as they would any other stranger, taking no unusual notice of his presence.

THE CELL of McFarland, confined in the Tombs of New York for the murder of A. D. Richardson, is comfortably fitted up. It is neatly carpeted, and has pictures hanging on the walls. The prisoner spends much of his time in reading. He is extremely fond of perusing the newspapers—a complete set of which he is furnished with daily. He is quite cheerful in his manner, and is confident of a prompt acquittal on his trial, which will be taken up in a few days.

AS PRINCE ARTHUR'S train from New York stopped before crossing the Housatonic drawbridge, several ladies of Stratford came out to catch a glimpse if they could. One of the number, more enthusiastic than the rest, shouted at the top of her voice, "Prince Arthur!" Prince Arthur!" when he opened the window and threw the lady a bouquet, at which she made a very courteous bow, with a very pleasant "Thank you, sir," and the train moved.

POSTMASTER General Cresswell states that 75,000 circulars and petitions were used in aid of the abolition of the franking privilege; cost about five thousand dollars; that they were paid for out of an unexpended fund to be disbursed at the discretion of the Postmaster General. He affirms that it was a necessary expenditure and has the approval of the people who demanded the abolishment of the franking privilege; and that in recommending the repeal of the law in his annual report, he only seconded the recommendation of the President in his message.

THE FIRST operation of the telegraph in England in the hands of the Government was duly chronicled to us as a great failure, without any allowance being made for the necessary derangements incident to an extensive change in system; but now we hear of quite another story. The sudden increase of business is without precedent—especially domestic dispatches are sent in far greater numbers than ever before. The people appreciate the difference between private management and the Government. We hope this point will not be lost upon the law-makers at Washington. Here, also, the use of the telegraph must be popularized by putting it in the hands of the Government.

THE ASSESSOR of the Second Virginia District recently directed a gauger to inspect a quantity of apple brandy which had been reported as distilled by a certain party in Southampton county, in that State. On repairing to the still he was informed that the amount distilled—one hundred and forty-eight gallons—had been drank by the family of the distiller, including his wife, mother, two girls and four sons, in forty-five days, and that he had no spirits for inspection. There was no intention to defraud, the party paid the tax, and his neighbors asserted that during the time specified the entire family were constantly under the influence of liquor.

A NEW LAW FOR CANCELING STAMPS.—Owing to the entensive frauds commited upon the revenues by the wash, restoration and use of such internal revenue adhesive stamps as have been used and canceled by the machine known as the ribbon stamps, it is ordered and prescribed by the Internal Revenue Bureau that on and after May 1, 1870, all adhesive stamps used upon the instruments, documents, writings and papers mentioned and described in schedule B of the Internal Revenue laws shall be canceled by the person affixing the same, either by writing upon each and every stamp in ink the initials of his name and the date, year, month and day upon which the same is attached or used, or by cutting or canceling the same with the machine called "Weeler's Patent Canceler," or such other machine and instrument as may be designated and prescribed by said Commissioners, and that no other method of canceling such stamps employed on or after that date shall be recognized as legal and sufficient until otherwise prescribed and ordered.

Miscellaneous.

PURE COLD WATER.

The Best and Cheapest Pump now in use.

S. G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING NON-FREEZING
CAST-IRON FORCE PUMP.

This Pump has been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania State Fairs.

This Pump never freezes, from the fact that the moment you stop pumping, the water gradually drops back to a level with the water in the well; consequently you always get PURE COLD WATER. It will force water any distance through pipe, and in case of FIRE, is valuable, as water may be thrown to the distance of from fifty to sixty feet from its mouth, by attaching 3 or four feet of small hose. It is DOUBLE ACTING, and can be worked with ease. It is just the thing to wash wagons, buggies, and water gardens, &c., and every farmer and mechanic should have one of these pumps. As for Health, this Pump has been pronounced by our leading Physicians as being one of the very best pumps now in use. It is generally known that wooden pumps hold the water in the stalk, and of course it tastes more or less of the wood. This Pump leaves all the water drop back just as soon as you stop pumping, to the level of the water in the well. So you get PURE COLD WATER from the bottom of the well every time you draw a bucket full. There are about 92 of these pumps now in use in this county, for one and two years, and they have ALL given perfect satisfaction. Not one of these has frozen since they have been put in. For reference I can give some of the very best men in our town and county. Call and see this pump work before purchasing any other.

PRICE LIST.—Three-quarter inch pump, from 7 to 10 feet $15; from 10 to 15 feet $18; from 15 to 20 feet $20; from 20 to 25 feet $25; from 25 to 30 feet $30; from 30 to 35 feet $35; from 35 to 40 feet $40. Inch Pump.—From 7 to 10 feet $20; from 10 to 15 feet $23; from 15 to 20 feet $28; from 20 to 25 feet $33, from 25 to 30 feet $38; from 30 to 35 feet $43.

The undersigned has also the following counties for sale, viz: Somerset, Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon, Blair and Center. Good deeds given for fifteen years. For further information address

W. W. SHUCK,
General Agent,
3feb2m Bedford, Bedford co., Pa.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adepted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses,

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As it name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the Ague Cure daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

24decly DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent.

WASHINGTON HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., for sale or rent until December 1st.

The building is far superior to any other in town and is one of the most favorably located in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a good Hotel Property will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

3sep3m MICHAEL LUTZ.

IMPORTANT.—

We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there-upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS, after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

New Advertisements.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS!

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

BOOK OF FORMS.

BY FRANK CROSBY, Esq.,
Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY REVISED.

By S. J. VANDERSLOOT, Esq.,
Member of the Philadelphia Par.

608 *pp.* 12*mo. Law Style.* $2.00.

THIS UNEQUALLED BOOK concerns the property, business, individual rights, and social privileges of every one, and affords a fund of legal knowledge that to many will make it worth its weight in gold. The simplicity of its instructions, the comprehensiveness of its subject, the accuracy of its details, the facilities afforded in its perfect arrangement, and the conciseness and attractiveness of its style, as well as its cheapness, make it the most desirable of all legal hand-books. No effort or expense has been spared in adapting it thoroughly to the times, and affording in it the most recent and useful information.

IT CONTAINS THE

Constitution of the United States,
With Amendments;
General Bankrupt Laws.
With Amendments;
Pension Laws,
With Necessary Forms;
Internal Revenue Laws,
With Stamp Dutes;
*Post-Office Regulations,

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor.—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and A. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel DeBaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence DeBaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna, H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

MRS. WILLIAM MOOREHEAD, of St. Clair tp., died very suddenly on Friday last.

WE understand a Bakery has been instituted in this place. Long may it waive.

COURT has not been as fully attended this week as usual, on account of the inclemency of the weather.

AT HOME.—Hon. John Cessna and Hon. J. H. Longenecker both paid flying visits home during the first couple days of court, but have returned to their respective posts, at Washington and Harrisburg.

WELL AGAIN.—We notice our friend I. K. Little of Saxton, who was very seriously injured by the falling of the tressell work on the H. & B. T. R. R. some time ago, has recovered and is again able to attend to business.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 1st inst., a son of Rev. Mr. Logue of Monroe township, was almost instantly killed by being thrown from a spring wagon. The horses became frightened and ran off. We have not learned the particulars.

NEW BANK.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "THE BEDFORD COUNTY BANK, which will be found in another column. It was opened in Bloody Run several weeks ago and has a corps of very substantial men at its head.

FIRE.—One day last week the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Claar, in Union township, caught fire and burned to the ground while the family were all away. Everything in the house was entirely destroyed. This is certainly a very unfortunate affair.

The amount of business transacted in court the present week has been comparatively small; a number of cases having been continued on account of the necessary absence of Hon. John Cessna, who was concerned in them as counsel.

WE understand the Good Templar Organization of this place is going to give an entertainment in the Court House, on the evening of the 22nd of this month; the proceeds to go toward liquidating expenses incurred in holding the series of lectures. We bespeak for them a liberal patronage.

NEARLY all the Bitters that are advertised to be used as a stomach Bitter, are really injurious, and should be avoided. But the Constitution Bitters are as represented, a good stomach Bitter, and perfectly safe to use. Try them and be convinced. Sold by all Druggists.

LAST Saturday Rev. A. W. Gibson purchased a quarter of beef, packed it in snow, and set it away for safe keeping. On Sunday morning, while he and family were at church, some petty thief who was undoubtedly acquainted with the premises, slipped in and stole it. May the first bite choke him to—repentance.

FOR Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

THE Fulton *Democrat* arises from its ashes not only renewed, but greatly improved. It is enlarged from a six to a seven column paper, and with its new type, is a great improvement on the old *Democrat*. We hope its politics will also now take a large stride in advance and come up to a modern liberal standard. Our friend Robinson will accept our congratulations on the improvement and our best wishes for his success in everything but politics.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—Pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, the Republicans of Bedford County assembled in Mass Meeting in the Court Room on Tuesday evening. The meeting was well attended and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Josiah Harris of Bloody Run.
Vice Presidents—Geo. Blackburn, G. D. Trout, Adam H. Dibert and Basil Browning.
Secretaries—W. C. Smith and James C. Russell.

The Chairman of the County Committee, W. M. Hall, opened the meeting with a few humorous remarks preparatory to introducing Capt. W. C. Holahan as the first speaker.

Mr. Holahan responded in a neat and forcible speech, reviewing and correcting the mis-statements of the Democratic orators of the previous evening and exposing the fallacies with which they attempted to mislead the minds of the few who had assembled to hear them.

The Committee on resolutions then presented the following, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1. That the Republicans of Bedford County, in Mass Meeting assembled, do hereby express their hearty approval of the administration of General Grant and point with pride to the $80,000,000 of the public debt paid in ten months, as the best proof of his faithfulness to the party pledges of economy, and as the most triumphant refutation of the copperhead charges of extravagance.

Resolved, 2. That we heartily endorse the course of the Hon. S. Cameron and Hon. John Scott, our representatives in the Senate of the United States, and that in them we have champions that will truly represent the Republican party and vigilantly guard the interests of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, 3. That in the final passage of the Fifteenth Amendment the nation has at last practically recognized the great principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence by Jeffersen and his compatriots when they declared "that all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, 4. That we cordially approve of and endorse the course of our member of Congress, Hon. John Cessna, and especially his advocacy of protection to American laborers against the competition of foreign paupers, and that we recognize in him an able and faithful defender of the principles of true Republicanism, and we do hereby recommend him to the Republicans of the District for renomination.

Resolved, 5. That we also endorse the course of our member of the Legislature, Hon. J. H. Longenecker and that we especially approve his course in supporting all measures favoring retrenchment and reform in the state administration.

Resolved, 6. That the administration of Governor Geary meets the approval of all true Republicans, and that in the lessening of taxes and the rapid payment of the state debt, the people have the most convincing proof of his faithfulness and ability.

Resolved, 7. That as citizens of Bedford County, we protest against the extravagance and mismanagement of our County and Poor House finances and charge the responsibility therefor upon our political adversaries, who have so long had exclusive control, and that we call upon the tax-payers to awaken to their true interests and inaugurate reform, and that we favor the immediate election of a suitable Poor House, properly located, such as will relieve the county from the disgrace of the present state of affairs.

Resolved, 8. That in view of the retrogressive and illiberal measures advocated by copperheadism we regard the continued success and rule of the Republican party as essential to the future advancement, peace and prosperity of our whole country, and we hereby pledge to it, our constant, faithful and hearty support.

JOHN LUTZ, Chm'n., Bedford,
D. S. ELLIOTT, Bloody Run.
C. W. ASHCOM, Hopewell twp.
WM. KARNS, Hopewell.
DAN'L H. JORDAN, S. Woodb'y.

After the reading of the resolutions, the Hon. John Cessna was loudly called for, and in answer, addressed the audience in a speech of more than an hour's length. Space will not permit us to do justice by presenting a full report of this masterly effort, but we must content ourselves with saying that it was irresistable in its logic, and replete with arguments which none but the most prejudiced would dare to call in question. At the close of Mr. Cessna's speech, on account of the lateness of the hour, the meeting adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATS held their accustomed pow-wow on Monday evening last. After its organization, B. F. Meyers was introduced to the audience and spoke for about an hour. The first half of his speech was devoted to a tirade against the Republican party for supporting the 15th Amendment. In the course of his remarks he said that the negroes would not have asked the right of suffrage had not the Radicals offered it to them, and that the Republicans were bribing the negroes by offering them the Amendment as the price of their votes. After he finished with the negro, he took up the subject of the expenditures of the Administration, and attempted to prove, by reciting the editorials of the *Gazette* and *Patriot*, that Grant's Administration is much more corrupt and extravagant than was Johnson's. Mr. Meyers was listened to with great attention, not being interrupted by any noisy applauses either during the progress of his speech or at its close. After Meyers had left the floor, loud and repeated cries of Kerr! Kerr! Kerr! brought that gentleman to his feet. Mr. Kerr was *never* so truly eloquent.

He proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt that neither Grant, Congress, or the Pennsylvania Legislature knew anything. The eloquent gentleman closed with the following beautiful and touching peroration, "I have but one more word to say and I will leave you." He said the word and left, as the big tears flowed down the cheeks of all who heard him. A motion to adjourn was then made, and at 8½ o'clock the three score of human souls who were in the Court room slowly and sadly left. The whole affair put one in mind of the funeral obsequies of a departed friend. C.

THE WEATHER this week has been very changeable. A warm South wind on Saturday and Sunday effectually destroyed the three feet of snow of last week. We had a continuous jingle of bells on our streets as long as the sleighing lasted. Monday morning was ushered in with a heavy rain which continued until about 9 o'clock P. M. This rendered the roads almost impassable for wheeled vehicles, and the consequence was, nearly all our Court people had to come to town on foot or horseback. Quite a number when they got here, were completely soaked. On Tuesday, we had a regular genuine touch of Spring. A flock of geese flying down Juliana street, as we write, is, according to some of our weather prognosticators a sure sign of mere storm. Let 'er come.

QUITE AN IMPROVEMENT.—We feel disposed to congratulate the people of the county on a very decided improvement in the moral condition of the county since last court. We then had upwards of thirty true bills of indictment found by the grand jury for criminal offences. This term we have but five similar cases. This is certainly a most gratifying improvement.

NO ICE YET.—Our people are still very anxiously awaiting cold weather. With the exception of the Bedford Springs and several of our hotels, no ice-houses have been filled. The late snow and rain have swollen our water to some extent, but this should give no uneasiness, as last year we had good ice in March.

ADMITTED.—On Thursday last, our young friend J. M. Reynolds was admitted to practice law in the various courts of Bedford County. He was a very close student and we understand passed a very creditable examination. We wish him all the success imaginable.

METHODIST Almanacs for 1870, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

FROM HUNTINGDON TO MT. DALLAS.—*A Page from our Diary.*—Tuesday morning, Feb. 8th. Huntingdon clothed in 16 inches of white—flakes falling thick and fast, with no prospect of a cessation. Breakfast over, we beat a path to the H. & B. T. R. R. Station, procure tickets and take seats in a car bound for Mt. Dallas. A Lutheran, a Methodist and a Christian Minister, a member of the bar from Altoona, a government officer, a live stock dealer, several bridal parties, several pedagogues who had been snowed up, and were taking advantage of their Providential favor, to "visit a little," a sturdy farmer from Snake Springs, several mechanics in quest of jobs, together with the "ship's crew," consisting of Mr. McKillips the General Superintendant of the road, a perfect gentleman than whom the company can find no better man to look after her interests, Messrs. Farner and Clark, Conductor and Express Agent, both very clever and accommodating gentlemen, and a news agent, comprise our company. Leave Huntingdon at 9 o'clock. A general discussion of the weather soon brought all parties conversationally together. Dropping this topic and taking up another and another, time rolled on and the train too, until about eleven o'clock, and within the suburbs of Saxton, we ran into a snow bank and stuck. With the aid of a number of dexterous hands from the village and the addition of two more engines which we pressed into the service from two freight trains which followed in our wake, we managed to work up to the depot. From this place, our Superintendent sent four engines and a number of men to reconnoitre. Two long hours elapsed before they returned and reported a clear track to Riddlesburg, a point about six miles distant. In the meantime, hunger making its way into our ranks, those who had not their grub along, repaired to the nearest confectionery and laid in a stock of crackers and cheese, with which, and some *fine Jersey apples* the news agent disposed of at a reasonable price, we managed to make out our dinners, chatting continuously and speculating on the time we would arrive at various stations along the route.

Making Riddlesburg in good time, we sped on, over tressells and bridges, through forests and deep cuts, at the rate of a mile in a good many minutes, ploughing through a bed of three feet of snow, making the white dust fly a distance of twenty feet on either side of the track, frequently forcing through drifts from eight to ten feet in depth, until after crossing the last bridge and just about to congratulate ourselves on being over the worst part of the road, we landed "ker chuck" in a drift in Cypher's Cut. This sudden stopping caused several volunteer somersaults by a few impatient parties who in order to keep from boiling over, had to keep constantly moving. The balance of the party enjoyed this neighborly inconvenience hugely, and the peals of laughter were not silenced until after we had been backed out on the level again, when one of the Divines thinking it pretty evident we would remain here for some time, broke the spell by suggesting the propriety of sending a committee across the river to a farm house in sight, to look after some poultry for tea. This question was being vigorously discussed, when our Superintendant said we should give ourselves no uneasiness on that account, as he had a pair of fine WOODCOCK on board which were to have been shipped to Hopewell, but as there was no likelihood of reaching that point to-night, he *could* appropriate them in our behalf, but there was no necessity, as he had decided to go back to Saxton, where we could have a good warm supper and a good rest." To Saxton we went, and suppered *without* the WOODCOCK. Next morning, Mr. McKellips informed us he had broken the road during the night, and would land us safe at Mt. Dallas during the day. Good as his word, he did.

THE *Delaware County Democrat* reports the burning of a large barn, the property of Jacob Hibberd, of Nether Providence, on Saturday last. The barn, wagon house, corncrib, the principal part of his corn crop, all the wheat, oats, hay, straw, carriages, wagons, carts, all the farming utensils, two mowing machines, all the harness and four calves were consumed. The loss is heavy.

Property holders be warned by the above and insure your property.

THE FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of York, Pa., offers the most favorable terms. It is reliable. It is liberal and prompt in adjusting and paying its losses. It is in its eighteenth year of business and has never made an assessment. Policies issued with or without liability to assessments. Don't fail to insure with the York, the peoples favorite.

W. A. EDWARDS, Agt.,
18feb1tf Bedford Pa.

It is said that Calisaya Bark has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against diseases by exposure and irregular diet. It is conceded that the great success of the wonderful PLANTATION BITTERS, which previous to our late unhappy difficulties, was found in most southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of the principal ingredients. In confirmation of this we have heard one of our distinguished Physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. We speak advisedly when we say that we know it to be the best and most popular medicine in the world.

SHERIFF KEYSER, on Friday last, inquisition day, in accordance with an old and hospitable custom, treated his jury and a number of the legal fraternity to a splendid dinner at the Mengel house. The printers were not forgotten and while there noted the fact that lawyers, however much they may wrangle in court, grow jolly and good natured over roast turkey like other people. The Sheriff did the honors of the occasion assisted by his very active and efficient deputy John A. Cessna. We congratulate them on the successful inauguration of their administration.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John H. Walter, constable of Union township, died suddenly on Saturday evening last, while on his way from Lewistown, in Union twp., to Moses' Mill. Mr. Walter was in a sleigh with Mr. Thomas Stiffler and at first attracted Mr. Stiffler's attention by leaning against him heavily. When on examination it was found that he was already dead. It is supposed that he died from disease of the heart. He leaves a wife and a family of seven or eight children.

"CLEANSING THE BLOOD," upon which charlatans have harped so much, is not a mere catch-word and delusion. The microscope shows that some diseases exist like parasitic growths upon the globules of the blood, and it is further known that some subtle substances destroy or expel them. These substances have been combined to make Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which does effectually expel the disorders that breed and rankle in the blood to rot out as it were the machinery of life.—*Mercer Pa. Whig.* 1Feb1m

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle soon, as *I need money, and money I must have.* Those who give this their immediate attention, will confer a great favor, and those who neglect complying with this request, can blame only themselves if costs are added. Please remember this and do as you wish to be done by.
28jan3t A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The January number of this excellent British quarterly has been on our table for some days; its contents are: Our Colonial Empire, Land Tenures and their consequences, The Subjection of Women, The Irish Land Question, Prostitution: Governmental Experiments in controlling it, Our Policy in China, American Claims on England and Contemporary Literature. Republished by the Leonard Scott publishing company, 140 Fulton street, New York.

Irritable Invalids.

Indigestion not only affects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and *alterative* character and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him. 1Feb1m

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55.00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine; and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

GO to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Red " "	90
Corn " "	80
Oats " "	40
Potatoes " "	50
Flax Seed " "	1.75
Clover Seed " "	$6.00@6 50
Timothy Seed " "	3.00
Apples " "	75
Flour, per barrel	5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound	30
Tallow " "	10
Beeswax " "	30
Lard " "	18
Pork " "	11
Wool " "	40@45
Turkey " "	8
Beef " "	
Eggs " doz.	18
Chickens " "	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord	4.00
" —Oak, " "	3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

There is not much clover seed offering and the demand has fallen off. Small sales at $8a8 12½. Prices of timothy are nominal. The receipts of flax seed are small, and it is taken on arrival for crushing at $2 20a2 25.

There is no life in the flour trade, as the inquiry is mostly confined to the wants of the trade, but prices are well maintained. About 400 barrels changed hands, mostly in small lots, including superfine at $4 25a4 50; extras at $4 70a4 75; spring wheat extra family at $5a5 75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5a5 50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 35a6 25 for low grades and choice, and $6 50a7 50 for fancy brands. Rye flour and corn meal are very quiet; small sales of the former at $4 75.

There is no change in wheat and only 500 bushels prime Pennsylvania red sold at $1 25. Rye is steady at 93 cents. Corn is quiet and steady. Sales of 5,000 bushels new yellow at 88a93c. Oats are in limited request, with sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 53a55c.

Whisky is in fair demand at 97c for wood and 99c for iron-bound.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. G. W. Van Fossen, Mr. WATSON C. DEFIBAUGH and Miss JENNIE MANSPEAKER, both of Bedford.

The *Devil* has broke loose with some of the rest of the printers and got married too.

On the 24 inst., in the M. E. Church, by Rev. G. W. Van Fossen, D. S. ELLIOTT, Editor of the *Bedford County Press*, and Miss REBECCA A., eldest daughter of Josiah Harris, Esq., all of Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa.

On the 13th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jacob Emrich, by the Rev. J. H. A. Kitzmiller, Mr. ESPY BAREFOOT to Miss ANNETTIE EMRICH, both of this county.

At the Lutheran parsonage in Bedford, on the 10th inst, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. ANDREW J DIEHL to Miss MARGARET E. WHETSTONE, both of Colerain tp.

In St. Clairsville, Feb. 10, 1870, at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. J. Peter, assisted by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. JOHN H. MOSES to Miss MARY E. OSTER, both of Bedford Co.

DIED.

At her home, at Rays Hill, on Monday February 7th, 1870, Mrs. MARY NYCUM, aged 76 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Mother Nycum was well known in this community, and was loved and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was the mother of five children, had twenty-four grand children and four great grand children. She died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

TRUE BLUE, WATER PROOF and PARLOR MATCHES,
Wholesale and retail at
11feb3m G. R. OSTER & CO.'S.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE.—An election will be held at the public house of Emanuel Brosius, in the Borough of McConnellsburg, on Monday the 7th of March, 1870, between the Hours of 12 o'clock M. and two o'clock P. M., to elect five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.
T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.
Feb. 14, 1870-3t

THE BEDFORD COUNTY BANK,
BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.

Accounts Solicited from Banks, Bankers and others. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessable points. A general banking business transacted. Stockholders individually liable for deposits.

STOCKHOLDERS:

J. M. BELL, G. W. GARRETSON,
W. P. ORRISON, D. F. GWIN,
JOHN SCOTT, H. G. FISHER,
THOMAS FISHER, J. H. GLAZIER,
W. DORRIS,
—of First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa.
S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
S. NYCUM, Rays Hill, Pa.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run, Pa.
J. R. WILLIAMS, do.
J. W. BARNDOLLAR, do.
J. DUBOIS, do.
18feb1tf JOHN DUBOIS, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1870, TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Lafayettesville, South Woodberry township, Bedford County, adjoining lots of David Bonnett and Joseph Barley, fronting about one hundred feet on Main street and extending back about one hundred and sixty feet, and having thereon two one-and-a-half story LOG DWELLING HOUSES. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.
JOSIAH T. BARCLAY,
18feb Adm'r of Mary Barclay, dec'd.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the Assessment for the year 1870, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county, as follows:

For Juniata, Schellsburg, Harrison, Napier, St. Clair and St. Clairsville, on Monday, March 14.

For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Rainsburg Southampton, Monroe and East Providence, on Tuesday, March 15.

For West Providence, Bloody Run, Hopewell, Snake Spring, South Woodberry, Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, on Wednesday, March 16.

For Broad Top, Coaldale, Liberty, Saxton, Union, Bedford Borough, and Bedford township, on Thursday, March 17.

No subsequent appeals will be heard except in cases where it is shown that the persons appealing were unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.

PETER M. BARTON,
DANIEL P. BEEGLE,
Attest: GEORGE ELDER,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. [18feb1] Commissioners

CATARRH, HEADACHE and WEAK EYES,
POSITIVELY CURED BY
SASSAFRAS AND WITCH HAZEL.

A package will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of Twenty-five cents.

My Catarrh was immediately relieved by your Sassafras and Witch Hazel.
Rev. ASA BROWN.

I can read without wearing spectacles and the weakness is entirely gone since using your Sassafras and Witch Hazel.
NORMAN BARNES.

Your Sassafras and Witch Hazel has never failed to relieve my headache within five minutes.
Mrs. SARAH JONES.

Circulars sent free and a liberal inducement is offered to Agents everywhere.
Address Rev. MARTIN DUTTON,
18feb3m Bible House Station, New York.

THE CHEAPEST LITERARY PAPER
EVER PUBLISHED
THE NEW YORK FAMILY JOURNAL

A new literary eight page paper containing interesting reading of great merit by the greatest writers of the day. TERMS FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. Specimen copies sent free for three months. Canvassers, Ladies or Gentlemen are offered great inducements. Address FAMILY JOURNAL OFFICE.
18feb3m Cor. 3d Avenue and 9th St., N. Y.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO.

The wonderful Granules for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Wheezing, Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils and Incipient Consumption. ONE BOX CURES. Price Twenty-five Cents. Sent by mail on receipt of money. There is nothing equal to BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO, for Coughs.

Agents wanted everywhere, liberal inducements offered. Send for a TRIAL BOX. Address
J. F. ST. CLAIR & CO.,
18feb3m 26 Third Avenue, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Nathan Robison, late of Southampton township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. HIRAM ROBISON,
11feb6 Executor.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES.

The undersigned, having 12 stocks of Italian Bees, is now prepared to rear Queens for sale. All persons desiring them will please send their orders soon. No orders filled unless accompanied with the cash. Price, six Queens to one address $2.50 each. Less number, $3 each. Purity and safe arrival by mail warranted. Bee book containing instructions for introducing Queens, free. Address A. B. SNOEBERGER,
New Enterprise,
4feb3m Bedford county, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF
P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Vol.—Nearly 800 pages—Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings:

It Embraces Forty Years Recollections of his Busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.
J. B. BURR & CO.,
4feb6w Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber now offers for sale well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
20nov1tf Bedford Pa.

ASSESSORS, ATTENTION!

The Assessors of the several districts of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet the Board of Commissioners, at their office, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for the year 1870. All are enjoined to be present.
By order of the Board.
28jan3w JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at the *Special February Term*, 1870, (28th day.)
Middle Woodberry tp., vs Bassler & Longenecker.
Thomas Growden vs Archibald Blair et al.
Same vs Same.
Charles W. Colvin vs Wm. J. Rock et al
Georgs Rosdes vs Edward A. Fockler.
Fredericka Miller vs John McElwaine.
Sophia W. Mullin vs George Mullin's Executors.
J. M. Shoemaker vs William A. Powell
George W. Gump vs Philip Lebseiter
W. B Huffman vs George W. Gump.
Henry D. Mock vs Wm. Hammers.
Alex McGregor's Adm'r vs Wm. A. Reininger
Isaiah Collins, widow and children vs Eliza Collins et al.
Shannon and Aldstadt vs Emily and A. J. Crisman.
John B. Weaver vs John Bowser
Same vs Same.
Barnard Clabaugh vs Isaiah Mills
Wm. M. Lloyd, Indorsee, &c., vs Hopewell tp. School District.
John B Weaver, Trustee vs John Bowser.
William Bowles vs George Stucky et al.
Certified, January 18, 1870.
jan27w4. JNO. P. REED, Pro't'y.

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

ISAAC MENGEL, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County from January 7th, A. D. 1869 to January 8th, A. D. 1870.

TREASURER,	*DR.*
To balance in Treasury at last settlement	$11603 31
To amount of tax received from old collectors, as follows:	
John Kemery, Schellsburg bor	29 69
Isaac D. Earnest, Bedford tp	4 60
Jacob Evans, Londonderry tp	281 56
S. S. Fluck, Liberty tp	60 65
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry tp	297 19
To amount received on unpaid lists for 1868, placed in the hands of Justices of the Peace for collection:	
John A. Gump, Rainsburg bo ough and Colerain tp	55 75
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty tp	66 34
William Adams, Southampton tp	13 78
Jacob Brenneman, M. Woodberry tp	297 20
David Points, Bedford tp	512 65
D. A. Plank, St. Clairsville bor	15 59
S S Fluck, Saxton bor	19 51
To amount received from the several townships before placing lists of unpaid taxes in the hands of Justices of the Peace:	
Bedford borough	1756 13
Bedford tp	2974 46
Bloody Run bor	753 87
Broad Top tp	933 62
Coaldale bor	166 45
Colerain tp	2041 79
Cumberland Valley tp	1886 46
Harrison tp	804 33
Hopewell tp	1280 96
Juniata tp	826 12
Liberty tp	833 52
Londonderry	1179 22
Monroe	1262 24
Napier tp	2179 10
Providence E. tp	962 89
Providence W. tp	1688 60
Rainsburg boro	238 86
Schellsburg boro	369 30
Saxton boro	209 64
St. Clairsville boro	141 38
St. Clair tp	2159 42
Snake Spring tp	1189 93
Southampton tp	1169 60
Union tp	1159 53
Woodberry M. tp	2386 69
Woodberry boro	297 46
Woodberry S. tp	3953 85
To amount rece'd on unpaid lists placed in the hands of Justices of the Peace for collection:	
John W. Boren, Napier tp	523 80
Jessie Hoffman, Snake Spring tp	132 00
James Cessna, Cumberland Valley tp	247 04
William B Lambright, Union tp	155 00
James Carnell, Monroe tp	140 00
John McCleary, Bedford tp	900 00
Adam Haderman, Woodberry S. tp	311 67
Jacob L. Albright, Londonderry tp	185 52
John B Fluck, Hopewell tp	120 00
David Miller, Harrison tp	55 00
John A Gump, Bloody Run boro	100 82
John C. Figard, Broad Top tp	500 00
Michael F Stock, Woodberry boro	75 68
Joseph Snowden, Woodberry M tp	180 00
A W Swope, Coledale boro	56 55
Isaiah Morris, St Clair tp	319 25
Henry Geyer, Juniata tp	350 00
Joseph Fisher, Providence W. tp	149 61
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg boro	82 18
John Holderbaum, Colerain tp	125 00
Jno A Gump, Rainsburg boro	24 00
John W. Sams, Providence E tp	200 00
To costs rec'd from James McDonald	100 00
To taxes rec'd on unseated lands	14 00
To amount of ten day tax rec'd	8 81
Total receipts	$53,407 96

TREASURER,	*CR.*
By amount paid Jurors during the year 1869:	
Grand Jury, February Term:	188 39
Petit " "	329 05
Jurors adjourned Court, Feb'y Term	344 24

Farm, Garden & Household.

LABOR IN FARMING.

The farmer has got to work himself rich. There is no getting away from this; mere calculation will not do it, though it may be a necessary forerunner.

The land must be worked not only mellow, but continued to be worked, stirred as much as may be, the more the better. This hits two birds with one stone; it mellows the ground and enriches it, and what is best perhaps of all, it costs nothing whence it comes—from the atmosphere, where it is free for all.

This stirring takes it in, mixes the air with the soil, and the soil at once takes up its fertility. This continued, there is a continual increase of fertility; hence the more it is stirred the better.

Besides, when the soil is made loose, porous, the air will get in of its own accord the, ground lying undisturbed, but porous enough to admit it and the rains wash down the fertility which they carried from the atmosphere; the soil is mellow enough to do this, not having the water standing on it dead without any use, souring the soil, which is hurtful.

Hence the doctrine of frequent stirring of the soil. We know by special experience that this is true. We have tried it in the field and in the garden, but particularly in the latter, one season using no manure and relying wholly upon the atmosphere by stirring the soil. Though the soil had been exhausted, the garden proved an unusually good one. Since then we cannot too much favor working in the garden, and cultivating the hoed crops, and always with the same results.

We have not mentioned the moisture which is produced in the operation. This is indeed considerable, and in a drouth indispensable. Our garden was worked in a drouth.

This is labor, and it is gratifying to know that the more we do the more we get benefited—that the benefit is in proportion to the labor.

Each farmer therefore should direct his farm operations to this effect, so as to get a chance to work, not to run over the land to get the work done.

The effort to save and apply manure is another branch of labor. Nothing pays better than this. It is to your interest to take pains to prevent it from being lost after it is made and then apply it properly. All these things are important and when taken together form a very important feature.

This much for the land, which, however, has many other claims upon our labor; but the two mentioned are the principal ones.

Next comes the great stock department. Here we can employ labor with profit to a large extent, labor first and most important, in securing the fodder properly. Unless this is done stock cannot be well kept. Plans must be taken to secure hay and the straw of grain early and in a tender condition, properly cured. Efforts must go to secure this care as well as labor. Then, warm quarters provided, and there must be attention given. The stables must be kept clean and dry; this by using litter, sawdust, straw, leaves, dried muck, &c., and daily seen to, daily comfort given to the sensitive family at the barn. Feed carefully, plentifully, and curry your stock; it pays. Cut your fodder mostly. This is helping to masticate it for your stock. Cook it, steam it, or scald it. We know this is discontinued by many that once engaged in it, but this is on account of the labor. See to it then, farmers, that you make use of it.

To sum up, it should be the object of the farmer to seek to get labor rather than do as little as possible, for this is the lever that lifts him along. It is the profit on the labor invested that is the principle of farming.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SALT IN AGRICULTURE.

Few farmers are aware of the value of common salt as manure. It is one of the cheapest and most abundant of all substances used as a fertillizer, and can easily be obtained for agricultural purposes.

One peck of salt in each cord of compost, will not only hasten the decomposition of the manures, but will kill seed and all grub—a very desirable effect.

The crops especially benefitted by this manure are Asparagus, the Mangel Wortzel, Beets and Wheat. In the ordinary use upon the farm it would be best to mix it with lime in some form. Salt and plaster mixed in the proportion of one barrel of the former to two of the latter, make an excellent manure. The effect is not so plainly seen in the increased quantity as in the quality.

Salt is chloride of sodium, and when the cloride is liberated in the new soil the soda goes to form new compounds.

An experiment was tried at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to test the importance of salt as manure. Last spring two lots were selected, upon which eight bushels of it were sown broadcast, to the acre. One field was planted with potatoes the other sown with oats. The result was, that the crop of potatoes was greatly increased, while that of the oats was nearly doubled.

ALSIKE CLOVER FOR BEE PASTURAGE.—Early in the year 1868, I purchased a pound of the seed, which I sowed upon a small piece of land (about a quarter of an acre,) though too much seed for the quantity of land. It germinated well, and, like the red clover, only made a good stand. But in the spring of 1869 it came up well, and on the 10th of June it would stand, if erect, twenty to thirty inches high, and was covered with blossoms and bees. Indeed, I have rarely seen bees more numerous on buckwheat blooms than on this clover. I shall sow a lot of buckwheat for fall pasturage; but for May and June, I think the alsike clover furnishes more food than any plant I have ever seen. When not too cool or rainy for them to be out, you will find the patch covered with bees pretty well all day, and at times almost in swarms. They have sent forth a goodly number of swarms, and filled the bodies of the hives well with store honey. The alsike yields an abundant crop of hay, not so much as the red clover, but the sweets furnished to the bees more than make up any difference. The bloom is like that of the white clover, folding back in such a way as to enable the bees to get into every part of it; while on the red clover, coming up in the same patch, you never see.

KEEPING FOWLS IN WINTER.—Breeders should understand that nothing is gained by letting fowls shift for themselves in the winter. They need the best care, and will pay tenfold in the end for the trouble. Let regularity be observed in feeding, and above all things do not fail to supply them regularly with pure cold water. Do not trust to their supply of water from the snow—you might as well debar cattle from the use of water, because there is plenty of snow upon the ground, as fowls. Keep the henneries warm and dry, and supply them with sand, burnt oyster and clam shells and coal ashes. Feed fowls with good wholesome food—corn, oats, wheat, screenings and buckwheat. Give them meat once a week, and they will "shell out" early in mid-winter and pay the trouble. Recollect, nothing is made by a "make-shift" care of fowls in cold weather—it's poor economy.

FOR SALE.

Two dwelling Houses with valuable lots appurtenant thereto, in Boydstown. Terms easy. Inquire of

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Soct.tf Bedford, Pa.

Humorous.

BEHOLDERS—Hives.

LIGHT infantry—Babies.

PAIL creatures—Dairymaids.

A "GONE UP" knave—Salnave.

THE feature of the period—Cheek.

THE largest rope in the world—Europe.

HEADS that have much to account for—Billheads.

EVERY bird pleases us with its lay—especially the ben.

WHEN does a man resemble a horse—When he is broke.

THE life-preservers oftenest used in the battle field—Legs.

ODD indeed—That a Sovereign should be under a Crown.

WAITER'S epitaph—He couldn't wait any longer—so he went.

WHAT sort of manners do gamblers have?—Winsome.

DESIRABLE state of destitution—Having nothing to reproach oneself with.

WHEN does a cabbage beat a beet in growing?—When it gets ahead.

WHERE would you look for a coarse race of men?—On a race-course.

WHAT is the greatest want of the age Want of funds.

A GENTLEMAN maintained that poverty was a virtue. "That," said his friend, "is literally making a virtue of necessity."

"MY boy, what does your mother do for a living?" was asked of a little barefooted urchin. "She eats cold victuals, sir."

GALLOPING consumption—Dinner at the Pacific railway station.

IT is a strange fact in our daily experience that when any man is "taken in" he is sure to be "put out."

ACCORDING to a recent decision of Commissioner Delano, boarding-house keepers who serve hash are obliged to take out a license as manufacturers.

THE new Lord Mayor of London is a type-founder. Romulus was a founder also, but his line was the Roman capital, whereas Besley is more of the old English type.

A CORK paper publishes the following erratum: "The words printed *'pigs* and *cows'* in Mr. Parker's letter on the land question, which appeared in yesterday's issue, should have been *pros* and *cons*."

A PARISIAN editor pestered a prominent official with offers of newspaper assistance. The minister endured it for some time, but finally replied: "My dear friend, you are mistaken; if geese did once save the capital, it was not with their quills."

"ALAS!" said a moralizing bachelor, within ear shot of a witty young lady of the company "this world is at best but a gloomy prison!" "Yes," sighed the merciless minx, "especially to the poor creature doomed to solitary confinement."

A SCOTCHMAN having to ride a half-starved, broken-winded horse a long distance, repeatedly paused during the journey at road-side inns, where, after refreshing himself with a gill of whiskey, he would complacently remark to the wretched animal, "Aweel' frien', we've refreshed our twa puir bodies, let's e'en jog on."

HUSBAND.—"Carriage, my dear girl! Consider the expense! I don't see how we can afford it." Wife.—"But, George dear, Mr. Smith keeps a brougham for his wife!" Husband ("with his logic").—"But she's his second wife, recollect, my dear!" For the life of her, at the moment, she could not see the bearings of the argument, so she dropped the subject.

A CLERGYMAN in a country parish in England, had a stranger preaching for him one day, and meeting his beadle, he said to him, "Well, Saunders, how did you like the sermon to-day?"—"I watna, sir, it was rather o'er plain and simple for me," replied the beadle. "I like the sermons that bae jumbles the joodgment and confounds the sense; od, sir, I never saw, ane that could come up to yoursel' at that."

PAT AND THE MAGISTRATE.—"Please your lordship's honor and glory," replied Tom, "I shot the hare by accident,"—"By accident?" remarked Captain O'Halloran. "I was firing at a bush and the baste ran across my aim, all on his own accord."—"The gamekeeper tells a different story," replied his lordship. "Och! don't put faith in what that man says," said Tom Ryan, "when he never cares about spakin' the truth anyhow. He tould me t'other day yer lordship was not so fit to fill the seat of justice as a jackass!"—"Ay, ay," exclaimed Viscount Kilskiddery, "indeed! and what did you say?"—"Please your lordship, I said your lordship was."

A GENTLEMAN from Illinois, who thought himself peculiary fitted to represent the country abroad, followed Mr. Lincoln with great pertinacity, buttonholing him at all times and in every place without the slightest mercy. Finally the President, with a pleasant smile, asked if he could speak Spanish. "No." "Well, learn Spanish, and I'll tell you of a good thing you can get." After three months of hard study the would-be diplomat returned to the charge, reminding the President of his promise, and assuring him that he had thoroughly mastered the Spanish language. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "I promised to tell you of a good thing you could get. Get *Don Quixote* and read it; it will make you laugh."

KEEPING A SECRET.—The Newport *Mercury* relates a capital story of Stewart, the painter, which illustrates finely the power which a secret has to propagate itself, if once allowed a little airing, and to reach a few ears. Stewart had, as he supposed, discovered a secret art of coloring—very valuable. He told it to a friend. His friend valued it very highly, and came a short time afterwards to ask permission to communicate it, under oath of eternal secrecy, to a friend of his who needed every possible aid to enable him to rise.

"Let me see," said Stewart, making a chalk mark on a board at hand; "I know the art, and that is——"

"One," said his friend.

"You know it," said Stewart, making another mark by the side of the one already made; "and that is——"

"Well, you tell your friend, and that will be——" making a third mark——

"Three only," said the other.

"No," said Stewart, "it is one hundred and eleven!" (111).

ODOROUS.—The following joke is told on a popular conductor on one of the railroads leading out of the city. Recently, the conductor entered a car to collect the tickets. As he came in, he left the door open. The train was just passing the distilleries at the time, and the smell from the hogpens, was anything but pleasant, as it came in through the open door, in a manner that was almost over powering. An old lady sat near the end of the car, and held her nose in her fingers until the conductor passed out and closed the door. Then she turned to a gentleman near by, and said, "I'm orful glad that man went out." "Why?" asked the astonished gentleman. "Because," said she, 'he was the orfulest smelling man I ever saw. I wonder what kind o' new fangled grease he puts on his hair?" The old lady had taken the smell that came from the hogpen, for some rival of night blooming cereus.

Miscellaneous.

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COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED.

G. R. OSTER & CO.

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STOCK of NEW and DESIRABLE

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And are now offering

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and get posted on the

CASH PRICES!

before you buy

IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869.:3m

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REDUCTION

IN

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

14jan'70

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the *various Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterini Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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To those of our patrons who have promptly called and settled their accounts, we return our thanks. There are others, however, who have carelessly neglected this duty. IS IT YOU? Please reflect, and if it is, remember, that if your account (if of over four months standing) is not closed by CASH OR NOTE, before the 1st of Feb., 1870, you will ask us for further credit after that date, on pain of being refused, and that we shall proceed to enforce settlement by law without further notice. We mean business. If you can't pay us, you can give your obligation to pay and thus close your account.

14jan1m G. R. OSTER & CO.

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We respectfully inform all interested that, January 1st 1870 our books will be closed. Every account there-upon must be settled by CASH or NOTE without delay. After the period named above, a credit of ninety days will be given to all PROMPT PAYING customers, to whom we return our thanks. Don't fail to remember that our terms are THREE MONTHS, after which period, we will charge interest on all accounts.

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N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

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DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Bilious Diseases. They are the

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ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

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OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

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A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middletor: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the abeve disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

YOURS &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

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4june'69:1y

Miscelaneous.

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The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

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